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## SWEDISH PUBLICATIONS, RECENT AND FORTHCOMING

The booklet *Selma Lagerlöf, the Woman, her Work, her Message* by Harry E. Maule (Doubleday, Page and Company, New York, 1917, pp. 81) is a very attractive and satisfying contribution to our scanty American equipment along the line of literary aids for Scandinavian. The pamphlet is not for sale, but is distributed gratis on request (especially libraries are urged to send for it), as long as the supply lasts. There is a need for a work of this kind in the regular trade, especially as our three Selma Lagerlöf text-editions contain little or nothing biographical; contradictory though it will seem, I would say that, while comparatively speaking few facts are known about this author's life, it is difficult to say anything worth while about her in the short space properly allotted to the introduction in an elementary school-book. Somehow one must let her talk about herself, as indeed Mr. Maule does when he includes a translation of *The Story of a Story*, of her address upon receiving the Nobel Prize, and of extracts from her other works. The booklet is equipped with two Lagerlöf pictures, pictures of her two residences, together with maps of the Värmland and Dalarna regions that her books have made famous; a list gives the actual geographical names corresponding to the fictitious ones used by Selma Lagerlöf. I would call to the publisher's attention the fact that the Swedish quotation on page 9 contains several orthographic slips and that the proper diacritic marks over the *a*'s have been forgotten in the word *Fanrik Stal* on page 17 (cf. page 20). The little work, while intended to accompany, and in a general way to advertise, the new Northland Edition of Selma Lagerlöf (mentioned elsewhere in these notes), is in content and appearance in no way commercial. This booklet will do much toward increasing the sympathetic knowledge in this country of the great Swedish writer.

Albert Engström's *Samlade berättelser* (Albert Bonniers förlag, Stockholm, 1915-16, 8 vols., pp. 206, 196, 161, 166, 166, 168, 150, 144, per volume, kr. 1:50). The eight volumes of short humorous sketches now brought together into a uniform edition are entitled: *Min liv och leverne* (of which 71 pp., with caricatures, give a relatively long account; the rest is made up of short sketches of the usual Engström type), *En bok, Äventyr och hugskott*, *En bok till, Min 5:e bok*, *Genom mina guldbågade glasögon*, *Kryss och landkänning*, *Bläck och saltvatten*. The publisher's announcement says among other things: " 'Albert Engström är kanske den, som i denna stund i sina teckningar och i sitt författarskap tränger längst in i svenskt väsende.' . . . Att hans författarskap ännu ej är mer uppskattat torde till en stor del bero på att hans arbeten oftast framträtt som tillfällighetsböcker. . . . När undertecknad, som nu övertagit Albert Engströms hela hittills varande produktion, skyndar att utge en samlad standardupplaga av hans berättelser, är det i förvissning om att Engström som författare bör ställas i rang med våra allra främsta." With the last volume comes the announcement that this will be followed immediately by a two volume edition of *Åt Häcklefjäll* in the same style and at the same price.

*Kusin-brev från Gustaf Fröding 1880-1898* (Stockholm, Björck och Börjeson, 1916, pp. 92, kr. 3) contains twenty-seven letters written by the poet to his

cousin Siri, which to a large extent are composed in an easy, bantering style, but not without a frequent undertone of tragedy. This collection, which is not complete, helps to give a picture of the inner life and feelings of the great, though unfortunate, poet. The volume contains also three Fröding poems never before published, a picture of the boy Gustaf Fröding from 1870, and one of his playmate, the cousin Siri. There is also a facsimile of a page from a letter showing the author's handwriting.

Per Hallström's *Carl Vilhelm August Strandberg (Talis Qualis), En levnads-teckning* (Stockholm, Albert Bonniers förlag, 1915, pp. 341, kr. 6) gives the reader on every page, though dealing more with the author's works than with his personal relations, the conviction that "alltigenom äkta var också mannen," as the writer says of Strandberg at the end of the masterful summary evaluation that closes the volume. The author points out the fact that a definitive biography of the poet has never been written,—Ljunggren, who more than anyone else was the man to do it, never got beyond a brief sketch. Of his own undertaking Hallström says: "Nu har ansvaret känts tungt för den som fått sig värvet pålagdt, och det har icke lättats under arbetets gång. Det är svårt att riktigt förstå en personlighet, hur enkel och fast stöpt han må vara, vars hela läggning är olik ens egen, det blir svårare när därtill kommer en skillnad i tidens lynne så stor och så skarp, som den är mellan Strandbergs och den vari vi äro till." To the reader it appears, however, that Hallström has solved his difficulty in a masterly fashion. A more personal picture would have been interesting, had Strandberg's nature made this possible,—it is characteristic of him that he ordered all correspondence in his possession burned, as well as whatever of his own letters he was able to gather. Thus was destroyed what would have been a valuable source. While more emphasis in the biography is given to the somewhat neglected later career of the poet one feels that due attention has been given also to his earlier period. Much space is given to Strandberg's Byron translations, and Hallström has in this connection also given an able treatment of Byron as a poet. The volume contains eleven illustrations. This biography has previously appeared in *Svenska Akademiens Handlingar*, Del XXIV.

*I solnedgången, Minnen och bilder från Erik Gustaf Geijers senaste levnadsår*, Samlade och meddelade af Anna Hamilton Geete, *Andra samlingen 1845-1846* (Stockholm, Albert Bonniers förlag, 6 ed., 1916, pp. 401, kr. 7). This volume, which is one-fourth of the entire work, gives an intimate picture of Geijer's last years. The greater part of the materials is taken from day-book notes of various persons and from correspondence, especially that of Geijer's daughter to her betrothed, Adolf Hamilton. Indeed, in several places the volume becomes rather a biography of these two individuals, but this is at least not entirely unwarranted, for Geijer himself devoted much of his thoughts to the plans of his daughter. After all, then, we learn what occupied his mind in part at this time. The volume is effectively illustrated, particularly with pictures and silhouettes of a number of the persons discussed. A book that depicts faithfully, as this one does, the daily life of Geijer and his sphere cannot fail to charm the reader.

*Minnen från Törnrostiden, C. J. L. Almqvists sånger och tonfantasier i urval jämte bifogade anteckningar* af Ermenest Hugoborn (Skara, Bergers bokhandel, 1916, pp. 32, kr. 1:50). After a preface giving among other things a list of recent works on Almqvist, we find, under the title "En förstummad lyra" (previously published in *Finsk tidskrift*, Nov., 1913) an appreciation of the great writer as a composer. The writer largely collects opinions on the musical side of Almqvist as expressed by a large number of writers, and special emphasis is given the fact that he was a nature-artist. In addition to a reproduction of the oil painting of Almqvist found in Runeberg's Borgå home, there are pictures of various celebrities of the time, of Almqvist's mother, and of his native home. The songs reproduced are: *Hjärtats blomma*, *Den lyssnande Maria*, *Du går icke ensam*, *Min galér*, *Helgedomens ande*, *Barnens bön*, *Ojanima*, *Marias häpnad*, and *Kom i skogen*. Further numbers are intended for later publication.

*Fredrika Bremers brev*, Samlade och utgivna av Klara Johanson och Ellen Kleman (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt och Söners förlag, Vol. I, 1915, pp. 566, kr. 12; Vol. II, 1916, pp. 580, kr. 13) gives, especially to the investigator and biographer, an excellent material for securing a better understanding of the life and work of this notable woman, one who to us Americans is of particular interest. On many important matters the publication of this correspondence will no doubt occasion changes in her biography as previously written. These two volumes contain a total of 627 documents, the first of which (pp. 70) is her *Dagbok* from the southern trip of 1821 (for previous publication of a part of this, see *Publications of the S. A. S. S.*, Vol. III, p. 297). The work is scholarly, and it has been gotten up with great care. The editors have not hesitated at printing everything. All letters the originals of which the editors did not have access to have been printed in small type; some of these are unreliable copies of her letters. The volumes contain an extensive commentary (totaling about 90 pages) on the letters. While we unfortunately do not have the letters that Fredrika Bremer's correspondents wrote to her, we are indeed fortunate in having such a rich collection of the letters from her hand. Vol. I, which was published in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Fredrika Bremer's death, covers the years 1821-38. Vol. II contains the correspondence from the period 1838-46. There accordingly remain not a few years to be covered by succeeding volumes.

*Svenskar från förra seklet*, by Lydia Wahlström (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt och Söners förlag, Vol. I, 1915, pp. 191, kr. 3:50; Vol. II, 1916, pp. 181, kr. 4:25). These two volumes, which contain biographical accounts of five notable personalities, afford pleasant reading, and are popular in a good sense of this word. Vol. I gives a brief account of Benjamin Höijer (through p. 22) and a lengthy biography of his disciple Hans Järta, who had much to do with the fate of Sweden during the critical times of 1809. Vol. II contains a study on Geijer entitled "Geijers politik och vår tid" and one on Johan Gabriel Richert, but the main study is the interesting and clarifying account of Fredrika Bremer (pp. 55-170). The writer discusses Fredrika Bremer from the points of view of "Studier och utveckling," "Offentlig verksamhet," and

"Vänskap och religion." Of special interest is this last chapter, which deals largely with the question of why the great woman refused Böcklin and all other suitors. The writer is no doubt correct in her interpretation of this question, which has been subjected to not a little discussion. On page 78 we read: "Ännu för en tjugo år sedan voro säkerligen de personer i utlandet lätt räknade, som verkligen hade läst något mer av svensk litteratur än Fredrika Bremers 'Grannarna' eller 'Familjen H.' (Om sedan dess en förändring inträtt, så lära vi därför ha att tacka förnämligast två andra svenska författarinnor, Selma Lagerlöf och Ellen Key.)" Interesting as is the observation about the popularity abroad of Sweden's great women, we must not forget especially the names of Tegnér and Strindberg. A bibliographical account is appended to the Bremer study. Both volumes contain an index of names, and both are richly illustrated with portraits of the five persons discussed, together with pictures of their close associates. All five are discussed primarily from the point of view of their relation to public life. The preface of Vol. II points out that they were all in one way or another interwoven in their associations, and that Geijer, whose career divides into a conservative and a liberal period, forms a suitable link between the conservative Höijer and Järta and the liberal Richert and Bremer. The studies on Järta and Bremer contain many new view-points, are based largely on unprinted sources, and are largely original. The other three are based on standard biographical works. Most of the studies are reprints or modified forms of previous publications of the author.

*Thorild, En studie över hans livsåskådning*, by Albert Nilsson (Stockholm, Albert Bonniers förlag, 1915, pp. 231, kr. 4:50). It has been the author's purpose to show how Thorild's esthetic and political views are founded on his philosophic ideas. By examining the former in connection with the latter Nilsson shows that much that otherwise would appear as unclear and illogical becomes intelligible and appears systematic. The author tries to establish that Thorild, particularly contrary to the opinion of Schück, is consistent and logical, and that his work has unity. Much attention is given to Thorild's connection with Kellgren and Leopold.

There has recently appeared Warburg's *Svensk litteraturhistoria i sammandrag*, Nionde omarbetade upplagan ombesörjd av Knut Fredlund (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt och Söners förlag, 1916, pp. 195, kr. 2:75, bound). A prefatory note states: "Denna upplaga . . . är omarbetad med hänsyn till läroverkens nuvarande behov." The work closes with a chapter on "Dikt-konsten," outlining in detail the different forms of literature. A "Bilaga" gives lists of works for further study for each period. Because of its size, price, and clear-cut arrangement, this book should be a good text-book for use in advanced courses in Scandinavian in America.

Of *Översikt av svenska litteraturen*, by R. Steffen, Vols. I and II have during 1916 appeared in a second edition (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt och Söners förlag, Vol. I, 1526-1772, pp. 303, kr. 3:75, bound; Vol. II, 1772-1830, pp. 450, kr. 4:50, bound). This new work is to be somewhat smaller than the older work of five volumes with the same title (which was a revision by R. Steffen of Bjursten-Friesen's *Läsebok*); evidently the new edition will contain

four volumes. There are a few explanatory notes. This is an anthology of Swedish poetry and prose that should be found on the library shelves of every school where Swedish is taught. For actual class use only the portion that deals with the most modern times is likely to fall within the scope of our instruction. Apparently volumes of the first edition are still in the market.

Gunhild Bergh, *Litterär kritik i Sverige under 1600- och 1700-talen* (Stockholm, Jacob Bagges Söners aktiebolag, 1916, pp. 279). This work is an Uppsala doctorate thesis. By "litterär kritik" is here meant the viewpoint from which both the individual critic and the different literary periods judge literature in general, its purpose, and its laws. The author has examined intimately the ideas expressed in dissertations, letters, the press, addresses, critical works, etc. Pp. 256-275 contain a bibliography of the extensive materials used. Pp. 212-255 contain notes, references, etc.; the volume is also equipped with an index of names of persons mentioned in the discussion.

Vilhelm Gödel's *Sveriges medeltidslitteratur, Proveniens* (Stockholm, A.-B. Nordiska bokhandeln, 1916, pp. VIII and 319, kr. 7:50) gives first in "Översikt av handskriftsförråden" a detailed but readable account of the Old and Middle Swedish manuscripts deposited in the various Swedish libraries as well as in foreign libraries. Most of the manuscripts written in the Swedish language are now in the keeping of Kungliga biblioteket in Stockholm, while most of those written in Latin (which the book also discusses throughout) are in Uppsala universitetsbibliotek. Under "Genetisk granskning," distinguishing between law manuscripts and literary manuscripts (the latter both Latin and Swedish, profane and spiritual), the author speaks of their age, are they originals or merely unsupervised copies, where did they originate, who owned them, in whose handwriting are they. Then under "Våra medeltidsbibliotek" we have an account of the institutions of the Middle Ages that collected books in large or small numbers,—private libraries (churchmen, laymen, royalty), church libraries (especially cathedral), cloisters (especial attention is devoted to Vadstena, its manner of acquiring books, how it kept and cared for them, the size of its collection, how much of it is now extant and known as such). In the chapter on "Kyrkoreduktionen och medeltidsbiblioteken" we have an account of the course of the confiscation of churches and cloisters in connection with the Reformation, and a study of the fate of the book collections of the institutions in question. "Bokvården under reformationstiden" deals with the beginnings of attention to the public collections. In "Arkivvården under reformationstiden" and "Antikvitetsverksamheten" the author gives in detail an account of the care of the archives during these early modern times, speaks of the men to whom this care was intrusted, and of what was done down to beyond the middle of the 17th century to collect and preserve documents, manuscripts, and runic inscriptions scattered over the country, and to acquire them for the institutions. Much attention is of course devoted to Johannes Bureus. It is especially emphasized that the loss of numberless books during these times was due largely to careless lending. The volume closes with an appendix containing ten documents dealing with book collec-

tions, and an index of manuscripts. The work is scholarly in character, and much new material is brought to light. In the large and difficult field covered by this useful book there is clearly much that still remains to be done.

A book dealing with a subject related to that of the work just noted is the doctorate dissertation of O. Walde, *Storhetstidens litterära krigsbyten, En kulturhistorisk-bibliografisk studie, I* (Uppsala, Almqvist och Wiksells boktryckeri-a.-b. i distribution, 1916, pp. 351 and XIX, kr. 6). After an introduction of 42 pages dealing in a general way with the carrying away of libraries by military conquerors, especially by the Swedes in their many foreign campaigns, the author discusses in twelve chapters the book booty from the different German, Danish, and Austrian (especially Bohemian) libraries. A supplement of 15 pages gives various documents of interest dealing with the subject. In the introduction the author shows how, particularly by studying the different systems of cataloging, traces of which still remain on many of the books of foreign origin now in Swedish libraries, he has been able to determine the origin of the books though these in many cases are scattered over different libraries. The volume contains a long bibliography. Of this work there is also an illustrated bibliophile edition on fine paper at kr. 25 (ordered from the author, Uppsala). A second and concluding volume will be published within two years of the appearance of the first.

*The American Catholic Quarterly Review* for January (1917) contains a long contribution by the late Sven Magnus Gronberger entitled *St. Bridget of Sweden—A Chapter of Mediæval Church History*. The author, a native of Sweden, came to this country thirty years ago. In the course of time he became a Catholic, and, though his scholarly interests were largely along other lines than that represented by this article, he "wanted to write something particularly Catholic," as we are told in a prefatory note; what he thus wrote is the article just mentioned, but he was not to see it published.

There has recently appeared the Northland Edition of Selma Lagerlöf in English translation (Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Page and Company, 1917, per volume \$1.75) with the following nine volumes: *The Wonderful Adventures of Nils*, *The Further Adventures of Nils*, *Invisible Links*, *From a Swedish Homestead*, *The Story of Gösta Berling*, *The Emperor of Portugallia*, *The Girl from the Marshcroft*, *The Miracles of Antichrist*, and *Jerusalem*. The volumes are all printed from the old plates of former editions, but are here issued in an artistic and uniform exterior. The binding is in green limp leather with gilt tops. By thus issuing in one set volumes previously appearing with various publishers, Doubleday, Page and Company have done much for the further popularity of Selma Lagerlöf in this country. New volumes will be added to the set from time to time, and the second part of *Jerusalem* is announced for this fall.

A number of translations from Swedish poetry, and a few from Swedish prose, have appeared in recent numbers of American periodicals. The Jan.-Feb. number of the *American-Scandinavian Review* contains three translations by Charles Wharton Stork, *Chorus of the Winds* (Atterbom), *Black Swans* and

*Old China* (Snoilsky); also Jessie Brochner's translation of Selma Lagerlöf's *The Peace of God*. The May-June number contains a rendering of Snoilsky's *Benvenuto Cellini* by Stork, and a condensed translation of Ruben G. Berg's essay on Verner von Heidenstam (from *Svenska skaldar från nittiotalet*). The July-August issue of the same publication contains a translation by Lisa Lindquist and Mary S. Walker entitled *Fairy-Gunnel* (Pelle Molin). Viktor Rydberg's *Himlens blå*, translated by Ernest W. Nelson appears in *Poet Lore* for 1916, page 356. *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* for April 2, 1917, contains a translation by Stork of three poems entitled *Home, The Forest of Tiveden*, and *The Burial of Gustaf Fröding*, all by Heidenstam. Stork has also in the number mentioned contributed a brief illustrated sketch on Heidenstam entitled *The Poet of Sweden*.

Among the four volumes announced for publication this autumn by the *American-Scandinavian Foundation*, we are pleased to note another volume devoted to Swedish literature, *Anthology of Swedish Lyrics* (Vol. IX of *Scandinavian Classics*), compiled and translated by Charles Wharton Stork.

From the contents of recent numbers of *Nordisk tidskrift*, attention should be called to Axel Olrik's *Eddamytologien* (2 häftet, 1917), perhaps the last article written by the late scholar, who died Feb. 7 of this year. Tredje häftet, 1917, contains among other things a contribution by Erik Björkman entitled *Beowulf och Sveriges historia*.

*Arkiv för nordisk filologi*, 1917, h. 3-4, contains among other things: Lee M. Hollander, *Studies in the Jömsvikingasaga* (an enlargement of a paper read at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study in Chicago in 1915); Johan Götlind, *Versen i Urban Hiärnes Rosimunda*; Axel Kock, *En fornnorsk och östnordisk ljudlag*; Magnus Olsen, *Möjebrostenen*; Axel Åkerblom, *Bruket av historiskt presens i den tidigare isländska skaldediktningen*; Wolf von Unwerth, *Fiolnir*; C. W. von Sudow, *Nekrolog över Axel Olrik*.

*Namn och bygd* for 1916 opens with *Sjönamnet Kullebyttetjärn* by G. L. Hogsby. In *Kartorna och ortnamnen i Filipstads bergslag*, G. Kallstenius points out that the official names very often take too little account of the older names and of the present local form, that is, that they are too arbitrary. J. J. Ravn and H. Ussing have an article on *Stednavne i Holmans og Elbo Herreder* (Denmark), dealing primarily with farm names, there is one by M. Olsen entitled *Fra Norges kystled, Nogle önavne forklarede*, and one by F. Jónsson on *Navne på fjorde, vige m.m. på Island*. The next two titles are: J. Palmér, *Bergkvara och Tillberga*, and E. Lidén, *Västgötanamn, Strödda anteckningar till "Ortnamnen i Älvsborgs län."* Elof Hellquist, under the title *Svenska ortnamn*, offers a number of etymological notes (*Hoa gärde, Sjönamnet Gräskan, Sjönamnet Hornbetan, Ett forntida namn på sjön Tåkern, Till ortnamnen på -inge, Till Lundgren-Brate: "Personnamn från medeltiden," Husbyfjöl och ett uttryck i norska Borgartingslagen, Fsv. Hanøgha, Om andra ortnamn på Hana-, Hane- och guđen Höner*). In another article Gottfrid Carlsson states that he has found *Blåkulla* used as the name of the island Jungfrun in Kalmarsund in a passage



written shortly after 1400. In an article on *Blåkulla och blåkullafärderna* in Vol. I of *Namn och bygd*, Sahlgren reported the name not earlier than from a publication of the year 1623, while he had found the name *Jungfrun* in a letter of 1506. In *Om gudanamnet Tor*, Hjalmar Lindroth contends that the original form of the name is *Þunrar* and not *Þunurar*. The occurrence of a dissyllabic stem in West-Germanic he explains as due to svarabhakti, and the passages in Icelandic literature that for metrical reasons have been thought by scholars emending the text to need a dissyllabic stem-form *Þonarr*, he explains. But the occurrence of a dissyllabic stem in Celtic (Tanarus), where svarabhakti seems to be out of the question, leads to the setting up of two I.-E. forms. There is also an article by Jöran Sahlgren on *Grimåsen och Dimbo*. After various shorter contributions and reviews, there is the usual bibliography for the year by O. Lundberg, and an index of place-names. Vol. 1917, number 1, contains: Adolf Noreen, *Sjön Dusslingen m. fl. ortnamn och Ynglingatala Sveigder-strof*; Gösta Langenfelt, *Assedun, Ett östgötskt gårdnamn*; Kr. Kålund, *En beretning om Island, nedskreven 1741*. In a contribution on *Jordanes' Vagi fluvius och Vaxholm*, Elis Wadstein identifies Lake Mälaren with this, and derives Vaxholm from it. The number closes with the first part of a long critique by Hjalmar Lindroth of T. E. Karsten's *Germanisch-finnische Lehnwortstudien*, paying attention only to onomatological matters.

The new Swedish Journal, *Folkminnen och folktankar (Populärvetenskaplig tidskrift)*, edited by Docent C. W. von Sydow of the University of Lund, deserves the interested attention of our readers. It is published by Folkminnesföreningen i Lund with six numbers annually; the first volume appeared in 1914, and the price per year is only kr. 3. Its purpose is to publish all attainable material on customs, beliefs, folk-tales, folk-poetry, etc. The publication appeals to a very large audience, and it should gain a wide circle of readers; we recommend it to all our readers interested in things Swedish. On account of the irregularity of the mails, I can here report only on numbers 2-5 of 1916. Number 2-3 contains a study by Sydow on *Tranan och vårfrudagen*, wherein folklore connected with this bird and day are depicted, especially for Småland and Värmland. *Militära folkminnen* (Åke Campbell) contains, besides discussion, several soldier songs and one or two tales. A contribution by Nils Lithberg deals with *Taksteinarsågnen* of the island of Gotland. Besides discussion it contains a version of this tale which came to light in 1900, and which has previously appeared in print only in a local paper of Gotland. Number 4 contains *Ort- och släkttraditioner från Ballingslöv* (in northern Skåne) by Martin P:n Nilsson, which includes various tales connected with the village. To make the stories clearer, a detailed description of the village, with the people's names for the various landmarks, is given. The number concludes with a sketch on *Om vandringsågner* by Ragnar Numelin, who emphasizes that migration sagas among primitive peoples usually have a historical background. Number 5 contains an interesting little contribution by Bert Möller on *Väktareverser från Falkenberg*. He finds that certain more elaborate verses that were used only on special occasions were translations from the Danish, verses which are known from no other Swedish town. Words and one melody are given. The number concludes with a first installment of *Några folkvisor från Halland* by Selma Colliander.

Häfte 1-2 of *Fornvännen* for 1917 (Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien) contains several articles of interest. Adolf Noreen writes on *En nyuppläckt dalsk runinskrift*, in which he gives a reproduction of the forms of the runes and an interpretation that meets with only few difficulties. Sune Lindqvist, *Ottarshögen i Vendel*, gives an account of the mound popularly known as Ottar's Mound north of Old Upsala. It has been shown by B. Nerman that the kings buried in the Old Upsala mounds are Aun, Egil, and Adils, i.e., Ottar's grandfather, father, and son. The present writer, finding that the shape of the mound under discussion resembles that of the Old Upsala mounds, and that the contents point to approximately the time when Ottar died, concludes that the popular name of the mound refers to the Ottar in question, the Ohteres of *Beowulf*. Accordingly, Snorre's statement that Ottar was buried in Vendel (Vendsyssel) at Limfjorden is incorrect, and the account of Ottars expedition to Denmark was fabricated to explain his death "in Vendel," because Snorre apparently did not know of the obscure Vendel in Uppland. Other articles worthy of mention here are: *Notiser om hållristningar i södra delen av Göteborgs och Bohus län* (Gustaf Hallström), containing an account of some recently discovered inscriptions; *De s. k. Birkamynten* (Lennart Kjellberg), contending that these were coined at Birka and not at Hedeby (so P. Hauberg); *Viktsenheterna i Sverige under vikingatiden* (Frans de Brun); *Några nysfunna trepanerade svenska fornkranier* (Carl M. Fürst); *Några enmansgravar från stenåldern* (Folke Hansen); *Bidrag till Värmlands förhistoria* (T. J. Arne), giving details only for the Bronze and Iron Ages; two articles on recent excavations on the island Adelsön in Lake Mälaren (Hanna Rydh, Bengt Thorde-man, the latter giving a provisional description of an old castle built about 1200 and destroyed about a century later). Most of the articles are abundantly illustrated.

*Svenska landsmål och svenskt folkliv* for 1915 contains an account of the formation, with state support of 7500 crowns annually, of an organization called "Undersökningen av svenska folkmål" urged by Professors von Friesen, Lundell, Noreen, Hesselman, Docent Lampa, and Mr. Herman Geijer (fil. lic.) for the systematic and final study of the Swedish dialects,—in short a kind of "institute." The government put the work in charge of these six scholars; H. Geijer and a T. Ericsson devote their whole time to the work. There is also an account of this institute's work for the first year (acquisition of various manuscripts and collections, the cataloging of these, and the investigation of dialects in the country at first hand). This volume also contains some specimens of the dialect of Södra Sandsjö in Konga härad, Småland, written in transcription by M. Granström, and a study of *Njurundamålets formlära* (Medelpad) by Eric Stenbom. During 1915 there was also published number 14 of Series B containing *Fryksdalsmål*, *Uppteckningar från Fryksände socken i Värmland* by E. G. Sahlström, being popular sagas and adventures, superstitions, sayings, and riddles written down in the eighties, accompanied by phonetic transcription in the dialect. During this year were also issued two numbers belonging to the older series of the publication. Volume 1916 contains chiefly: Pehr Johnsson, *En småländsk bondespelman*; R. Ekblom, *Fonetiska skiljaktigheter inom Vadsbo-målet*; Hj. Lindroth, *Ölandsmålens ställning och indelning*; H. Geijer,

*Undersökningen av svenska folkmål 1915* (cf. above), where an account of the activities of this institute for 1915 is given, in fact an account of the leading activities along the line of dialectic research for all Sweden. Series B, 15, also published during 1916, contains *Rikslinjer för uppteckningar om allmogens materiella kultur* by Sune Ambrosiani; this was written as a guide to persons interested in studying Swedish life of the past. On the one hand the author gives what is in reality a well-rounded, though brief, account of older Swedish culture (he discusses the village, the art of building, heating, lighting, and furnishing), on the other hand he gives numberless suggestions of problems to be studied, questions to be solved by investigators, etc. Much of the 84 pages are taken up by the 86 excellent illustrations. During this year there were likewise published two older numbers. Each volume of the new series contains a resumé in French.

The last number of *Språk och Stil* for 1916 (Fjärde-femte häftet) contains: Sixten Belfrage, *Studier i Runebergs komposita*, where Runeberg's relation to *fosforisterna* in the use of compounds is shown; Hans G. Reuterström, *Några luffarenamn*, dividing these into categories and offering etymologies; Ruben G:son Berg, *Namnlistor från Strängnäs*, emphasizing that present-day first names are very many and varied, often freakish, which he decries; Axel Lindqvist, *Anmärkingar till "Valda stycken av svenska författare 1526-1732"* (Noreen-Meyer). In another article Einar Smedberg argues that J. Nordström (*Sam-laren*, 1914) has not proved that J. Rudhelius wrote *Bröllops Besvär's Ihog-kommelse*, though he has shown that Stiernhielm did not write it. Wilhelm Cederschiöld writes on *Adjektivet trevlig i äldre svenska*. Among the briefer contributions, Åke W:son Munthe shows that "Nu hava de gått som paddor" in Runeberg's *Fänrik Ståls sägner* refers to turtles, "sköldpaddor." Första-andra häftet for 1917 contains among other things an article by Nat. Beckman on the expressions for future time in Swedish, where a number of problems are suggested for investigation. Sven Karlén writes on Finnish influences on the Swedish spoken in Haparanda. An interesting contribution is Johan Göt-lind's *Fallande och stigande rytm*, where comparison is made with the rhythm of prose; the author finds that the rhythm-type of a line depends on the placing of the logically important part of the sentence. There is also a reply by Nordström to the attack in the previous number. Among the remaining articles and notes, I shall call attention only to a note by Olof Östergren wherein he points out that the general belief that the (now happily dropped) distinction in orthography, e.g., between *älskad* and *älskat* is due to Abr. Sahlstedt is wrong; Östergren has found the matter stated in another writer, Anders Lallerstedt (1743).

Marcus Borgström, *Svenska språkets historia för Folkskolseminarier, H. Allm. Läroverk och för självstudier* (Uppsala, J. A. Lindblads förlag, 1916, pp. 84, kr. 1:25, bound) gives us in brief and clear form an account of the development of the Swedish language with some attention to its literature from the earliest times to the present. Especially those of our teachers of Swedish who have not had the advantage of a course in the history of the Swedish language, will find in this booklet a good introduction and a general survey. After a

brief introductory chapter dealing with the relations between spoken language and its graphic representation, sound-laws, the nature of analogical changes, change of meaning, and loan-words, we find short accounts of "Svenskans släktskapsförhållanden," "Indo-europeiska språkstammen," "Urgermanskan," "Gotiskan" (with the Lord's Prayer), "Urnordiskan" (with runic inscriptions), "Runorna" (with inscriptions), "Runsvenskan" (with an account of leading language changes in Modern Swedish examples). Then, p. 36 ff., we have an account of the chief language changes of the various periods, facsimile of a MS., etc. All this is of course presented very briefly, but the author has so succeeded in giving the essentials and in omitting non-essentials that the little book contains more of practical value than many another book of much larger size. The book is introduced by a prefatory note written by Professor Noreen.

*Svenska studier, tillägnade Gustaf Cederschiöld den 25 juni 1914*, utgivna genom Svenska modersmålslärareföreningens arbetsutskott (Lund, C. W. K. Gleerup, 1914, pp. 484, kr. 10). This work contains 32 contributions by Swedish scholars, a greeting signed by many colleagues, fellow-workers, and friends (among these Selma Lagerlöf), together with a photograph of the genial and productive scholar, perhaps best known through his work on stylistics, *Svenskan som skriftspråk*. Of the contributions, practically all deal with subjects of comparatively wide interest, and they are on the whole written in a style that is well in accord with the style of the fluent and readable writer in whose honor they were written. I shall call attention to the following: S. Grén Broberg, *J. G. C. Cederschiölds bibliografi*, giving a total of 156 titles of books, articles, and reviews. O. von Friesen, in *Hvem var Skogekiär Bärgebo*, follows the older opinion when he gives "Gustaf Rosenhane" as the answer. Other titles are: Th. Hjelmquist, *Några förmenta eller ändrade bibelutsagor hos nysvenska författare*; P. Holm, *Något om svensk språkkrensning före Viktor Rydberg (Strödda anteckningar vid förarbetena till en undersökning om Viktor Rydberg som språkkrensare)*; Hj. Lindroth, *Om några onödiga skiljaktigheter mellan svenskt skriftspråk och talspråk* (deals with: *Prepositionen å*; *Typen på söndag, på söndagen*, etc.; *Icke, ej, inte*; *Densamme såsom tonlöst, tillbakasyftande personligt pronomen*; *Fast förbindelse vid sammansatta verb i skrift—lös i tal*; *Omvänd ordföljd efter och, men och utan*); J. Mjöberg, *Något om svensk rimkonst*; V. Olander, *En blick in i verkstaden* (Showing how a good literary author, in this case Selma Lagerlöf, works; we have here reprinted 21 different versions, including the final one, of the first page of her MS. of the ghost story about Döden-Körkarlen. When once finally started in a way that satisfied her, she of course no longer wrote so many different versions); C. Rebbe, *Bidrag till frågan om passivbildningarnas användning och betydelse i nysvenskan*; K. Warburg, *Litterära och personliga uttalanden av Johan Erik Rydqvist, Ur brev till P. D. A. Atterbom*; E. Wrangel, *Staffan Stalledräng i ord och bild*; Fr. Wulff, *Om undanhållna ords behandling i svensk sats, dynamiskt och melodiskt* (In illustration of the discussion the author gives 25 pages of Swedish in phonetic transcription, illustrating different stylistic levels of Swedish, together with a few specimens of dialect. There are also two pages of transcription showing the same text in different styles.)

In a little volume of poetry by *Perpetuus alias* (=Fr. Wulff) entitled *Rytmer och rim* (Lund, C. W. K. Gleerup, 1915, pp. 107, kr. 3:50) we have a collection from materials published elsewhere from the pen of the well-known language student and phonetician. This quotation from the preface may interest our readers: "måtte de nu åtminstone vittna om den livslånga kärlek, den lidelsefulla 'skötsel,' som ägnades åt 'ärans och hjältarnas' nu misshandlade språk, i olika stilarter, av en gammal 60:talist, Boströmian och Skandinav." Following upon a poem entitled *Gullbröst*, we have an attempt to represent the rhythm of two of these birds; also an attempt to represent the sounds as well as the rhythm.

J. Richter, *Det svenska språkets byggnad* (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt och Söners förlag, 1915, pp. 119, kr. 1, boards) is a little text-book in Swedish grammar intended for Swedish children. The method of the book is novel. The author has especially made an attempt to interest the pupil in the subject under study. In the first 27 (introductory) pages the pupil is successfully told many things which, though usually omitted, should arouse interest in the language (e.g., *Hur man lär sig tala, Det svenska språket, Främmande språk, Hur man övar sig i ett språk, Vad kan man få för hjälp med att lära sig språkets byggnad, Språkets stilarter, Poesi och prosa, Riksspråk och dialekt, Talspråk och skriftspråk*). Rather too much space (8 pages) is in this account devoted to poetry. While throughout the book the examples are put before the rule, the pupil is largely encouraged through reflection and analysis to find the rules for himself. The book is written in an easy colloquial style. A few criticisms that could be made are: On p. 54 it seems unwise to give *den mannen* as an example of the definite form (though perhaps less so from their point of view than from ours). The definition of *bestämd form* could also be modified. To me it would be distinctly objectionable to say *dog (dödde)*, p. 89. On p. 89 *sätta* and *göra* should have been given as irregularities. On the same page the author says: "Om *j* föregår grundformens -a, bortkastas det i vissa former." The statement should have made clear that this is not true of all such verbs (as *skönja, följa, hölja*). In the list on p. 90, it would have been better to omit *tvinga*. In the classification of the strong verbs into various classes I can not find any consistently employed principle though it seems to be made on the basis of the number of different vowels in the principal parts. The classification of *tiga* is unclear, unless the author has in mind the irregular *tegar*, which is not mentioned; so for *giva*, it seems that the past plural should have been indicated. The statement on p. 93 "Ibland nyttjas presens i st. f. futurum" should be modified, and at least the word *ofta* should be used.

F. A. Dahlgren, *Glossarium öfver föräldrade och ovanliga ord och talesätt i svenska språket från och med 1500-talets andra årtionde* (Lund, C. W. K. Gleerup, 1914-1916, pp. 1044, kr. 15) is a most valuable addition to our equipment in the domain of Swedish lexicography. For Swedish up to 1526 we have the great works of Schlyter and Söderwall, and for present day Swedish we have had fair equipment, which is now being replaced by Östergren's notable work, *Nusvensk ordbok* (in process of publication; now issued through *bränneri*). *Svenska Akademiens ordbok*, which covers both the present time and the Mo-

dern Swedish period, is still progressing very slowly. And so the study of the literature from 1526 on has been very difficult, but the gap is now happily filled. The work under discussion was edited for publication after the author's death by Evald Ljunggren. It contains words from the older literature that differed from the language form considered modern by the author (in some cases no longer that of the present day). Special attention is given to the literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The dictionary contains about 18,000 articles, and about 46,000 citations from literature. Wherever there is parallel material, the form of the word in related languages and dialects, and older Swedish is given.

The big undertaking *Sveriges runinskrifter*, utgivna av Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien (i distribution hos Wahlström och Widstrand, Stockholm) has never received mention in these notes. Of this work, *Ölands runinskrifter*, granskade och tolkade af Sven Söderberg och Erik Brate (folio, pp. 150, XXXVIII plates, and a map of Öland in colors, kr. 9) appeared during the years 1900-1906. An introduction gives a brief historical account of the course of runic study and investigations in Sweden (with particular reference to Öland), the plan of the work, which includes also inscriptions previously reproduced and described but now lost, the method of securing the likenesses for this volume, and finally the method of transliteration and the arrangement. Under the discussion of each inscription a bibliography is given. In the text are some illustrations in addition to the plates. An "Efterskrift" tells us that, owing to the death of Söderberg in 1901, Brate took charge of the publishing and largely also of the interpretation beginning with page 89. A "Tilllägg" gives divergent opinions on various matters, particularly with reference to the Karlevi stone, containing especially the views of Bugge and Wimmer. The work concludes with a glossary of common and proper names. During 1911-1915 appeared two numbers of *Östergöλλands runinskrifter* under the continued editing of Erik Brate (pp. 184, LXVI plates, kr. 5 and 5). The absence of a glossary and of a table of contents no doubt indicates that a third number will complete the volume on Östergötland.

Attention is called to John-Elis Högberg's *Metrisk studier i forngermansk alliterationspoesi* (Lund, Håkan Ohlssons boktryckeri, 1915, pp. 31, kr. 1:50) based chiefly on a study of *Heliand*, *Beowulf*, and *Andreas*. The booklet deals with "A) Om stegrad vokalalliteration" and "B) Om stegrad konsonantisk alliteration."

From K. Rob. V. Wikman of Vasa, Finland, there have been received several reprints dealing with the subject of folklore, one on *Tabu- och orenlighetsbegrepp i nordgermansk folktro om könen* (from *Folkloristiska och etnografiska studier*, II) and two reprints from *Hembygden*, *Magiska bindebruk* (1912), dealing largely with the binding of *näcken*, and *Byxorna, kjolen och förklädet* (1915), touching on the general subject treated in the *Tabu*-article.

In *Monatshefte für deutsche Sprache und Pädagogik* for January (1917), Paul Grumman in an article entitled *Cultural Movements in Germanic Mythology* concludes that "the history of Germanic mythology adds a substantial proof

to the theory that the Indo-Europeans originally inhabited the territory south of the Baltic." After the subtraction of cults due to foreign influence (Tius, Donar, Wotan, Freyr, Baldr), he finds Germanic mythology a very primitive demonology. The comparative simplicity of the Germanic system, and the fact that it can be reduced to a primitive condition, seems to Grumman conclusive proof that the people who possessed this system could not have wandered far from their original home, that is, from the home of the Indo-Europeans. The author begins the article by pointing out that the primitive condition of the Lithuanian language is in accord with the theory that their present home is (generally speaking) the I.-E. home (they accordingly have not migrated). Assuming that primitiveness of this kind should hold also for the religion of the peoples, Grumman applies the test of religious primitiveness to the Germanic family, ignoring the fact that the language of the Germanic family, from ancient days the next-door neighbor of the Lithuanians, has changed more than that of most of the other members of the I.-E. family.

J. Charpentier, *De indoeuropeiska språken* (Askerbergs populärvetenskapliga bibliotek, 6-7, Uppsala, F. C. Askerbergs bokförlagsaktiebolag, 1915, pp. 253, kr. 3:60, bound) gives in popular form an account of the I.-E. languages. As the author is a Sanskritist, we are not entirely surprised to find the greater part of the book (pp. 32-174) dealing with Indo-Iranian languages. This emphasis, he states in the preface, is due to the fact that—except for accounts in *Nordisk familjebok*—there has previously been no presentation of this subject in the Swedish language. The introductory chapter gives an account of what is meant by "I.-E.," the development of the study of the comparative philology of these languages, and a discussion of their home just preceding their separation, and their probable movements after leaving it, where the author follows the opinion of those who localize them in Northern Germany, Denmark, and Southern Sweden, that is, on the shores of the Baltic. Finally there is a reference to the Dane H. Möller's attempt to link I.-E. and Semitic. The author divides the I.-E. languages into Asiatic and European languages rather than into *centum* and *satem* languages, partly because of the recently discovered language of the Tochari in Central Asia (Asiatic, though *centum*). The presentation throughout is clear and intelligible.

A most welcome addition to American books on things Swedish is John A. Gade's *Charles the Twelfth King of Sweden* (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916, pp. VI and 371, \$3). The work purports to be "translated from the manuscript of Carl Gustafson Klingspor." Reviewers, while not blind to the advantage for the general reader to have the book "read like a novel" (and so it does) as compared with an impersonal uncolored historical account, have made comments of various kinds about the fact that the author does not state that the alleged original is fictitious. Personally I do not think the general reader will be any the worse off for believing in the pleasant Klingspor's genuineness. And Gade, in his successful attempt to serve both the reader and the subject, would in any case sustain the greater loss, having then to rank only as the translator of another's work. One recent reviewer has said: "It is a pity that when there was no intention of leading people astray no mention should have been made in the title or preface of the true nature

of the work." To me it seems that the author has done his best to inform the critical reader of the true state of affairs in a graceful way—in a way not entirely contrary to the spirit of the work. Such a reader—and even the general reader—upon seeing the concluding line of the preface, "My mother knows Colonel Klingspor as well as I do" would indeed, if he failed to understand the meaning of the words, think the writer guilty of a gross irrelevancy. The book is scholarly, and the story is told in a fascinating way. The volume is elegantly gotten up and abundantly and well illustrated. There is an index as well as a bibliography.

A notable work, and one that every teacher of Swedish and every school library must possess is Carl Grimberg's *Svenska folkets underbara öden* (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt och Söners förlag, Vol. I, 1916, pp. 632, kr. 3:25; Vol. II, 1914, pp. 568, kr. 1:75; Vol. III, 1915, pp. 575, kr. 2). Of the seven volumes that the work when completed will be composed of, only these three have as yet appeared. According to the publisher's announcement the total number of pages will be about 4,000, with about 1,000 illustrations, and the total price, kr. 12:50. The first volume deals at length with the period preceding the introduction of Christianity, devoting to it about 250 pages, and taking the reader from the Glacial Period, through the various ages, and through the Viking days, with much account especially of Icelandic literature and with free use of this to give a picture of the life of the Swedes of those early days. Besides dealing with "Forntiden," this volume also covers "Medeltiden," and closes with a long chapter on "Svenskt allmogeliv mot medeltidens slut" and a briefer one on the life at that time of the Laps to the north. Vol. II treats of "Äldre vasatiden," through Karl IX, and closes with a chapter on "Svenskt folkliv på 1500-talet." Vol. III deals with "Gustav II Adolfs, Kristinas och Karl X Gustavs tid." Here, too, in a chapter entitled "Hur vårt folk fick krafter att bära de tunga krigsbördorna," we have a long account of the life of the people during this time. The volume closes with a chapter on "Tvenne skaldeöden" (Stiernhielm and Lucidor). This work is written by an eminent historian and put together in such a way that it makes both highly interesting and scientifically reliable reading. It embraces an extensive and most detailed account of many phases of the life of the Swedish people; this makes the work, as the title suggests, a history of a people rather than of its kings and statesmen. The work deserves to be characterized as one of the most notable ever issued from a Swedish publishing house.

A book that can be recommended as entertaining reading on Scandinavia in the English language is Mary Wilhelmine Williams' *Cousin Hunting in Scandinavia* (Boston, Richard G. Badger, 1916, pp. 242, \$2). It deals with Denmark, Bornholm, Sweden, and Norway; it is composed in the form of letters to "Cynthia." A few criticisms may not be out of place. One gets a rather one-sided impression of Nordiska Museet in Stockholm (p. 118, f.), when the author describes it as "filled with Northern antiquities of all sorts, including a tremendous amount of royal 'old clothes'—military uniforms, coronation robes and the like." In the very brief space devoted to this great institution, no other kind of antiquities is mentioned by name. I cannot agree



with the statement: "This love for fresh air and sunshine, combined with their excellent in-door gymnastic system, their cleanly, temperate habits, and their cheerful dispositions, have made the Swedes the longest-lived peoples in Europe" (p. 114). This shows utter failure to understand and get into touch with the rank and file of the nation; or can it be that it was intended as humor?—but even if the opposites are meant, one or two characteristics would have to be changed. And again (p. 151): "Even if they had not worn their national costumes, I should have picked them out. For what do you suppose they were doing? Taking snuff!—at least, the men were. While the great progressive majority of the Christian world is firmly established in the cigarette habit, those poky Dalecarlians are still lingering in the snuff stage!" Of Stockholm she gives the reader somehow the impression that it is a city of canals. Only two universities are mentioned (83); no mention is made of the similar institutions in Gothenburg and Stockholm. The Finn story of the Lund Cathedral is spoiled for the reader, who would fain be credulous, by the author's: "He that hath credulity to believe, let him believe." And that is the spirit of much of the really abundant humor of the book. But withal the book makes good reading, and it gives a lively picture filled with many interesting details. There are numerous illustrations and an index.

The *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* for October (1916) contains among other matters an account of the *Celebration of the Seventieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Bishop Hill Colony, Henry County, Illinois*. Included is the main address of the occasion, delivered by Henry S. Henschen, and extracts from the addresses of P. J. Stoneberg and Congressman E. J. King. Finally there is an account of the "Relics at the Colony Church."

The *Minnesota History Bulletin* for February, 1917, publishes a letter from Mr. Charles C. Wilson, a lawyer of Rochester, Minn., on the Kensington Runestone. The author gives good grounds for his agreement with those who believe that the stone is a forgery, thinking that some stonecutter of St. Cloud or Ortonville has prepared it and planted a tree over it. The writer evidently does not know that runes have until very recently been known among the people in parts of Sweden. On the one hand he is (who knows?) right in attributing the runestone to a stonecutter, but on the other he is wrong when, as an argument against the theory that early explorers prepared the stone, he says: "for more than two hundred years prior to 1362 runic letters had gone out of common use."

Books that have been received, but which have not been noted above, are (all from Albert Bonniers förlag, Stockholm):

K. G. Ossiannilsson, *Prästens barn, Roman*, 1916, pp. 368, kr. 5:25.

Hans Larsson, *Hemmabyarna, Världsbetraktelser i femton kapitel*, Andra upplagan, 1916, pp. 315, kr. 4:75.

Robert Larsson, *Ärflighet, Populärbiologiska uppsatser*, Populärvetenskapliga avhandlingar, 42, 1916, pp. 141, kr. 2:25. The first two chapters deal with American conditions: the first, with the melting pot question from a biological point of view; the second, with the negro-mixture problem.

A. LOUIS ELMQUIST.